THE EASTON STAR

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK

of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,

of Indiana.

FOR ELECTORS,

At Large—I. NEVITT STEELE,
" J. T. C. HOPKINS.
1st Dist.—LEVIN L. WATERS.
2nd Dist.—PATRICK WALKER.
3rd Dist.—JOHN R. MCNULTY.
4th Dist.—WILLIAM H. WELSH.
5th Dist.—RICHARD W. W. BOWIE.
6th Dist.—WILLIAM M. PRICE.

M. B. Roberts' Poultry Powders will cure the worst cases of cholera and gapes. Ask your druggists for it.

SENATOR BAYARD went to Cincinnati evidently the strongest of the presidential candidates. Whenever and wherever his name was mentioned, it was received with cheers. As he proved the strongest candidate, of course the field combined against him. But it was the hostility of the friends of Mr. Tilden in New York, caused by the persistant assaults of the New York World, a Bayard paper, on Gov. Tilden, that defeated him. These men took the ground that he could not carry New York, that is, they would not carry New York for Mr. Bayard, and that was enough, for without New York or Pennsylvania the democratic candidate cannot hope to win. We regret extremely that we are compelled to take down the Bayard flag, but at the same time we take great pleasure in running the colors of General Hancock at our mast head.—Had we not been for Bayard we should have been for Hancock, so we have our second choice, and can, and shall, support him with unmixed satisfaction. It is not necessary for us to say anything special about Gen'l Hancock this morning as all is said which is necessary to be said of him, in the speeches, which we publish in the proceedings of the convention made by the distinguished gentlemen who nominated him. The democrats may be sure of one thing however; if General Hancock is elected he will be inaugurated President.

SINES' DYSENTERY COMPOUND.—There are no diseases that will so quickly bring incidents of a person's past life and make him think of home and his mother, as Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, and all their kindred diseases. And to be without Sines' Dysentery Compound when overtaken with the above disease is to be almost without hope.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Gen. W. S. Hancock Nominated for President and Hon. William H. English for Vice-President.

FIRLT DAY.

The National Democratic Convention met at Music Hall, Cincinnati, on Thursday. In point of respectability, talent, decorum and orders it presented quite a favorable contrast with the Chicago convention.

Nothing said by any one at the Republican convention will begin to compare with the splendid speech made by Judge George Hoadley, of Cincinnati, on taking his seat as temporary chairman of the convention.

Before the convention assembled, a letter was received from Samuel J. Tilden withdrawing as a candidate. The letter is a masterpiece of composition, and while unconditionally withdrawing, it presents a most consummate argument showing why he should be nominated. Letters were also received from Gov. Seymour positively declining to be a candidate, and saying he must decline if nominated.

After the temporary organization, committees were appointed on "Credential," "Permanent Organization," and "Resolutions Ex-Gov. P. F. Thomas, of Maryland, was one of the Vice Presidents of the convention.

The only contesting delegations were those of the Tammany Hall organization, of New York, and the Butler Democrats, of Massachussetts. Both delegations were admitted from Massachussetts, under an agreement among themselves, but the claim of the Tamany delegation from New York was rejected. The convention consisted of 738 members, exclusive of the Territorial delegates, and was called to order by Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the Democratic National committee, and organized by appointing Judge George Hoadley temporary chairman. On taking the chair Judge Hoadley made the following address, which was received with tremendous cheering:

JUDGE HOADLEY'S SPEECH.

Fellow delegates—fellow Democrats, thanks for your welcome, your generous welcome, my best response to which will be, my only adequate response can be, the strictest impartiality in the exercise of the power during the brief period it is committed to me. I shall make mistakes. I trust you will forgive them. I am sure you will as soon as I satisfy you that, although as a delegate I am the zealous friend, even the partisan, of my favorite candidate, as your presiding officer I shall know neither friend nor foe of any candidate, but discharge my duty with absolute fairness and fidelity of purpose. Of this you have my pledge.

Gentleman of the Convention, our fathers, distrusting popular choice, established in each State an Electoral College, to whose unpledged action they sought to intrust the election of the Chief Magistrates of the republic. Their children, taught by experience, have wisely modified the constitutional scheme by an unwritten amendment, which combines the advantages of the electoral system with the direct popular vote, while it preserves to each State its just weight of influence upon the result. Conventions of delegates chosen by the people of two or more parties have already presented candidates for popular acceptance at the coming election, and another great college of electors is now assembled in this hall; and the office you thus fill, though not defined by law, is of transcendent legal consequence. I need not say that in this assembly it will not be doubted that you are not delegates from Congressional districts, but representatives from those indestructible units of our indestructible Union, the States. Custom has defined your duties. They are to construct a platform and to nominate candidates. You are not, however, called together to create a creed, but to apply a known principle to present public affairs. The Democratic principle does not date its birth from your assembling, and will not perish with the success or defeat of the candidates you nominate. It is eternal, a divine fire burning in the hearts of men; it quickens the thought of the statesmen, nerves the arm of the soldier, and doubles the energy of the toiler. It is found in the Roman precept suum cuique tribuere, and in the self evident truth of the American patriot that, "all men are created equal." It is the unrelenting foe of despotism and communism, whether open or sought to be hidden under the guise of paternal government. Its beneficent office in political affairs is to secure to every man the utmost possible liberty of action consistent with equal liberty to every other.

Yours is not, therefore, the office of invention, but of promulgation; not to discover but to declare; to apply the Democratic principle to the changing affairs of human society. And that this principal may have living force in public concerns, you will nominate candidates whose election will insure its full fruition during the next Presidential term. These duties no Democrat doubts that you will worthily perform.

But you are called to their discharge this day under circumstances of no common moment—circumstances which, may God in His mercy grant, shall in the history of our republic never recur. Four years ago the Democratic party, in Convention assembled, at St. Louis announced to the country its platform, and nominated as its candidates two of the foremost statesmen of the nation, both then and now men worthy of the most enthusiastic political devotion and the most ardent private friendship. And Samuel J. Tilden [cheers] and Thomas A. Hendricks were elected President and Vice-President of the United States; elected fairly as was George Washington and James Monroe. That they were not inaugurated; that the Chief Magistrate of this nation has for more than three years been one whom he people and the electors rejected; that in the executive department "government by the people" has ceased since March 4, 1877, is a living monument, seen now of all men, and to be remembered in all generations, of the fraud of the Republican party, of its infidelity to Republican principles, of its unwillingness to sacrifice the right of popular election—that "vital principle of Republics—rather than relax its hold upon power, and of the loyalty of the Democratic party even to the forms of law, of its confidence that the will of the people must finally prevail, abiding in which it patiently waits for the full fruition of its hopes until March 4th, 1881. But no longer, no longer, unless defeated at the polls. If beaten fairly, we shall submit. I repeat, we shall submit and again wait; but, if successful, no cunning device of dishonest arbitration shall deprive us of our rights. The Democratic party will never again appear before a tribunal falsely called of justice—a tribunal deaf to the appeal of testimony, but not blind to the beckoning finger of favor.

But, though we failed to inaugurate our candidates, our cause was not, even for the moment, wholly lost. Retributive justice visited without delay the immediate authors of this infamy. The courts of Florida had thwarted the conspirators who proposed the theft of the State government, and the stern refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives to appropriate a man or a dollar to continue the subjugation of South Carolina and Louisiana soon forced the oppressor to relax his grasp. No trace now remains of the carpet-bag government of the South except the $170,000,000 of incredited public debts they contrived in seven years of misgovernment to heap upon its impoverished people. Yes, another trace remains. Louisiana, entitled by the Constitution to two Senators, is represented by but one. The seat of the other is filled by a delegate from a band of outlaws never recognized as a Government, long since dispersed, some to fatten upon the Federal Treasury, and some to eat the bread of exile. [Cheers.]

The years that have passed since the theft of the Presidency have been years of plenteous harvests. The labor of the husbandman has reaped a rich reward. "The earth has been tickled with the hoe and has laughed with the harvest." The benison of the Most High has been upon us, and the opportunities afforded by His gracious favor, wisely employed in the economies of two successive Democratic Congresses, have made possible that partial measure of resumed payment of the national floating debt, and that equalization of values called by the Republican party the "resumption of specie payments." But the new prosperities awakened by foreign demand and the abundant domestic product were gifts to the American people from a higher source than any agency of the Republican party. No soldier kept the peace of the corn fields; no Returning Boards canvassed the wheat sheaves; no supervisors or deputy marshals assisted at the gatherings into the garners; no Electoral commission gave its blessing to the harvest. They were the fruits of labor, the gracious gifts of the laborer, of Him who is the largest benefactor in society, the high priest of the Democratic hierarchy. [Applause.]

We have been spared one great danger. Since the 8th day of June, 1880, it has been certain that the usurper wil not be immediately followed by the monarch. But the third term is postponed, not averted. And the real danger is not in the third term so much as in the Republican party, which makes the third term possible. Bonaparte did not crown himself Emperor until Bonapartism had corrupted France. When more than three-fifths of any political party invoke a "saviour of society," that party is already so poisoned with Imperialism that it has become itself a menace to the republic, far more formidable than any mischief it professes to fear or any danger it was organized to repel.

The remedy, gentlemen, for this, and for all other ills of State, is in eternal vigilance. This is at once the price and the protector of liberty. This vigilance, already newly quickened among the people from whom you come, continued here and hereafter, is sure to bring victory to the Democratic principle and the Democratic candidates—a victory so full of hope for the republic that even the "melancholy days of November" shall be radiant with joy, and the wings of the strong winds of March shall be wafted blessing. [Continued Applause.]

After appointing the committees the convention adjourned to Wednesday morning.

During Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the delegates were active canvassing the claims of their respective favorites, Hancock Bayard, Payne, Thurman, Field, Tilden, Hendricks and Morrison being the favorites; Hancock and Bayard leading.

SECOND DAY.

The convention again met at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The committee on credentials reported, seating the regular Tilden delegates from New York The Tammany delegates were granted a hearing, but they were excluded by a vote of 457 to 205.

The committee on permanent organization reported as President of the convention Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky. On being conducted to the chair, Gov. Stevenson spoke as follows:

GOV. STEVENSON'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the National Democratic Convention: I am profoundly sensible of the honor and responsibility of this high trust as a mark of your personal and political confidence. I can find no words in which to express my deep sense of your partiality in this unlooked-for distinction, but I know better than any one else can know that I am not indebted for it to any personal merit of my own. I know full well that it is a tribute to that grand old Commonwealth from which I come for her unwavering devotion amid tempest and calm, sunshine and storm, to the Democratic principles of the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] In the name, therefore, of the Democracy of Kentucky, from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, from the Ohio to the Cumberland Gap, in their name, I return you their thanks for calling one of the humblest of her sons to preside over your deliberations.—[Cheers.] Representative men of the Democratic party, I welcome you to Cincinnati. I greet you in this grand council assembled, where you come from every State and from every Territory to take counsel together for the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of free principles. There is joy in your coming. I see in the mass of uplisted faces before me a determination that the flag which we shall put out shall be born triumphantly to victory. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, there is a local association in places; we all feel it, we all know it. Our blood is stirred, our hearts are moved when we come to places connected with any great and glorious achievment of the past; and I see before me many well known faces which, twenty-four years ago met in Democratic council in this city, and who put out a ticket and entrusted it to two great leaders, the last the Democratic party have elected, who took their seats, and I feel that what you did at Cincinnati twenty-four years ago you intend to do to-day. Representative men, the flag that you shall unfurl will only contain the tenets of the Democratic faith which were announced nearly a hundred years ago. There must be political parties in every free government. They are the outgrowth of diverse policies and opposing views of construction, and this blessed Constitution of ours, which in 1789 established this Government, and from that day almost to this you have had those opposing parties in the American republic. They began in '92; they were continued in 1801, and that contest which elevated to the Presidency the author of our great charter of American freedom was but a contest of popular rights against arbitrary power. [Applause.] Thomas Jefferson sleeps in the mountain solitude of his own Monticello, but the principles to which he consecrated his life, and which he illustrated in his administration, of which you are the chosen representatives, still survive in the hearts of his followers. [Applause.] Parties may change, men may change, principles rarely ever change. It was at that trying crisis that our opponents sought to deny their responsibility to the people. They attempted to deny free discussion of their case, and though electors were imprisoned and fines imposed the people triumphed and Thomas Jefferson was elected. And so now there were men in that day as in this who tried to defeat Thomas Jefferson from taking his office, and I am sorry to see that there are men now who trample upon the popular will, and would attempt, and have successfully succeeded in depriving those who were elevated to these high offices from enjoying the high confidence given to them.—[Applause.]

We enter upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election since the organization of the Government. You put forward your declaration of political faith, as it always has been, as it still is. We believe that this is a limited Government, and that no power not granted by the Constitution can be exercised by that Government. We believe in a free press. We believe in a popular education. We believe and declare that this people will stand no taxation not demanded by an economical administration of the Government. But, above all, we believe that representation rests on suffrage and that every suffrage must be preserved sacred that every man casts, and must be counted, and that the people who receive the majority of these votes must and shall be the officers. [Applause.]

Four years ago the people of the United States elected two distinguished citizens President and Vice-President of the United States. [Applause.] They were not allowed to exercise the duties of that high position. They were not allowed justly and legally to execute the duties of President and Vice-President But, fellow citizens, it was not a personal outrage, great as the grievance was to your selected candidates. It was a greater grievance to the Constitution of these United States. [A voice, "That's so," and applause.] Every citizen of the United States exercises his aliquot part of sovereignty when he casts his vote for his representative, and when you fail to guard the right of suffrage, to see that those who receive the majoiey shall be elected to the high trust to which you have called them, then you cease to be the constitutional republic of these United States. [Applause.]

Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks [great applause] preferred to give up the high offices to which they had been called rather than by a revolutionary and bloody struggle to give comfort to those who denied the right of the people to govern, and while Mr. Tilden of New York and his compeer, the statesman of Indiana, have acquiesced in that Government, they have done it to promote what the Democracy have always said: Ready obedience to law is essential to the preservation of liberty. [Applause.] Although they did not enjoy the high honor to which they have been elected, I can say, in the language of the poet:

"More real joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels."

[Applause and laughter.] Gentlemen you have the privilege to resent that wrong committed upon the Constitution of the United States, and you will be recreant to the high behests of the party whose representatives you are if you don't put forth a ticket that shall sweep this country from one end to the other. [Applause.] I beseech you, therefore, to rise above prejudice or personal partiality. There is not a State in this Union that cannot furnish you half a dozen that can bear your flag to victory, and I feel and know, I see it in your face, I realize it that you come here to subordinate everything to principle and success. The people want a change. They are tired of misrule. They are tired of interference with the popular right of suffrage. They are sickened and disgusted with the military which attempts to coerce them. They are tired of onerous taxation, and all that you have to do, my friends, gentlemen of the Democratic party, is to nominate two tried, enlightened, pure and experienced Democrats who every inch shall be patriots worthy of the support of yourselves, and worthy of the support of the country. That I know you will do. Not attempting to delay you longer, I close with a simple appeal to let your nominees demand your support, and there will be triumphant joy from every delegate and from every Democrat. [Applause.]

The convention being organized proceeded at once to nominate candidates for President.

Mr. McElrath, of California, in an eloquent speech nominated Hon. Steven J. Field, of California. Mr. Brown, of Colorado seconded the nomination of Judge Field.

Mr. George Gray, of Delaware, nominated Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. His speech was an able presentation of Senator Bayard's claim for the nomination. Mr. Bayard's nomination was seconded by Mr. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts. He said: "They all desired candidates who would elevate the stations to which they would be called; who would honor their offices more than they would be honored by them. Such a man was Mr. Bayard. His nomination would excite throughout the land the greatest enthusiasm, and attract hosts who have never heretofore voted the Democratic ticket. No act of his could be pointed at which admits of doubtful construction. In such a nomination the country would find relief. He had the courage to act at all times according to his sense of right. The country was weary of merely available men. It wanted the best man, and the best would be the most available. [Applause.] Without a blot upon his life, public or private, like his great prototype, without fear and without reproach, he was a most fit candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. Samuel T. Marshal, of Illinois, nominated Gen'l William R. Morrison, of Illinois.

Hon. Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, nominated Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

Mr. McSweeney, of Ohio, nominated Senator Allen G. Thurman. His speech was an able sketch of the career of Judge Thurman as a statesmen.

HANCOCK'S NAME PRESETED AND HEARTILY RECEIVED.

When Pennsylvania was called, its chairman said they had no candidate to present, but one of their delegates desired to present a name.

Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, then took the platform, as he said, to nominate one whose name would reconcile all factions and carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York (applause) and Ohio. He proposed the name of a soldier whose name was as stainless as his sword—Winfield Scott Hancock. (This gave occasion for the most demonstrative applause that had been witnessed either on floor or in galleries, many delegates rising to their feet.) "If elected he will take his seat," Mr. Dougherty continued, "crush the last embers of sectional strife and be hailed as the dawning of the day of perpetual brotherhood. With him we can fling away our shields and wage an aggressive war. We can appeal to the supreme tribunal of the American people against the corruption of the Republican party and their untold violations of constitutional liberty. With him as our chieftain the bloody banner of the Republicans will fall from their palsied grasp. O my countrymen, in this supreme moment, when the liberties of the people are imperilled, I rise to present to the thoughtful consideration of this convention the name of one who on the field of battle was styled 'The Superb,' yet who has won a nobler renown as the Military Governor, whose first act on assuming command of Louisiana and Texas was to salute the Constitution by proclaiming amid the joyous greetings of an oppressed people, that the military, save in actual war, shall be subservient to the civil power. The plighted word of the soldier was proved in the statesman's acts. I nominate him whose name will suppress every faction, is alike acceptable to North and South and will thrill the land from end to end. The people hang breathless on your deliberation. Take heed! Make no misstep! I nominate one who can carry every Southern State, and who can carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York—the soldier-statesman with a record as stainless as his sword—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania. If elected, I repeat, he will take his seat. (Great applause.)

Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, seconded the nomination of the soldier-statesmen Hancock.

Mr. John M. Daniel, of Virginia, followed. He said: "The convention was embarrassed by the variety and brilliancy of the names from which to choose their nominees. He still believed that the strongest nomination that could be made here would be that of Hancock, [great applause,] not of Pennsylvania only, but W. S. Hancock of the whole United States. [Applause.] He was the first after the war to salute with his stainless sword the majesty of civil law. He combatted the argument that the country was tired of the rule of the camp and opposed to soldier candidates, citing the fact that Washington himself was the typical soldier, and yet the civil magistrate of this country without a peer. [Applause.] Hancock's nomination would mean instantaneous and constant aggression. It would say to all the land, "We move on the enemy's works to-morrow." [Applause.] Nominate Hancock, and they would hear the music of the cheers of the boys who wore the blue mingled with those of the boys who wore the gray. [Applause.]

THE BALLOTING BEGUN.

The chair then announced the names that were in nomination for President of the United States. The names of Bayad, Hendricks, Thurman and Hancock were each received with considerable applause, that of Hancock being by far the greatest, most enthusiastic and apparently the most spontaneous and natural.

Mr. Haggett, of Massachussetts, moved to proceed immediately to ballot for a nominee for President of the United States. Agreed to. [Applause.]

The roll was then called.

FIRST BALLOT.

Hancock 171, Bayard 153½, Payne 81, Field 65, Thurman 68½, Tilden 52, Hendricks 49½, Morrison 62. Maryland cast her 16 votes solid for Bayard; Colorado cast 5 votes for W. A. H. Loveland, Iowa cast 2 and Kentucky one vote for Senator McDonald; Kansas cast 10 votes for Gen'l Ewing; Massachussetts cast 2 and New Jersey 3 for Speaker Randall; New Jersey one vote for Gov. Parker, and Michigan and Virginia each one for Gen'l McClellan.

The Chair announced that no one having received two-thirds there was no choice.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow. Adopted, and the convention at 6.10 P. M., adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

The convention met at 10 o'clock Thursday morning to resume balloting for President. The current running strongly in favor of Hancock. Maryland, Delaware, South Carolina and other states stuck to Bayard, New York voted for Randall, Indiana for Hendricks, and Ohio for Thurman; the footing up being Hancock, 320; Bayard, 113; Field, 65½; Thurman, 44; Hendricks, 31; Randall, 128½.

THE BREAK FOR HANCOCK.

Wisconsin changed to 20 for Hancock. [Great cheers.]

There was now a scene of great confusion. New Jersey changed to Hancock, 15. Immense cheering, long continued and great confusion, which the chair vainly tried for several minutes to suppress.

The chairman of Pennsylvania rose finally and said: "Pennsylvania, proud of her sons—both of them—one a great soldier and the other an able, eminent statesman, would gladly vote for either," and then he changed her whole vote to Hancock. [Immense cheers and excitement.]

A great portion of the audience and convention rose, cheering, waving banners, fans and tossing hats.

Hancock's banner was brought to the front of the platform amid great enthusiasm.

The bands commenced playing "Hail to the Chief."

The small banners of States voting for Hancock were brought forward to salute Hancock's large banner.

Virginia changed solid to Hancock. The chairmen of many delegations flocked to the front of the platform to rush in with with changes. Nevada six to Hancock. Rhode Island was solid for Hancock. Before the official announcement of the result a motion was made and carried for a new call of the roll of States. Alabama voted solid for Hancock. Arkansas, California, Colorado ditto. Each State followed suit with a solid vote for Hancock until Indiana was called, which State voted for Hendricks solid. Iowa 21 for Hancock and 1 for Tilden; Maryland, Hancock 14, Bayard 2; New York 70 for Hancock. All the remainder went solid for Hancock.

Speaker Randall and Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, both made eloquent speeches, glorifying the nomination, and both declaring that he would carry Pennsylvania in November. Their speeches were received with enthusiastic cheering.

CLIMAX OF THE EXCITEMENT.

The audience and convention rose and cheered, and the band played "Hail Columbia." Mr. Mack, of Indiana, moved to make Hancock's nomination unanimous. He expressed the deep feeling of his State for Hendricks, but they were loyal to the democratic party, and would do their duty manfully.

The second call of the second ballot resulted as follows: Total, 738—Hancock 705, Hendricks 30, Bayard 2, Tilden 1.

WADE HAMPTON PLEDGES A SOLID SOUTH.

In response to loud calls, Wade Hampton advanced to the platform and said, in behalf of the solid South, which was once arrayed against the gallant soldier, he pledged to him its solid vote. There was no name held in higher respect in the South than that of the man who had now been made the standard-bearer of the democratic party. Hancock was one of the first after the war was over to exert his influence for the restoration of the Southern people to their civil rights. He pledged South Carolina to give as large a majority as any democratic State in the Union.

JUDGE HOADLEY SPEAKS FOR OHIO.

Judge Hoadley, for Ohio, seconded the motion to make Gen. Hancock's nomination unanimous. Victory in Ohio in name meant a unanimous vote in November, and Ohio democrats expected to win that October victory. The convention had commanded Ohio to take the Garfield gun, and they would try. [Adplause.] The action of to-day was worthy of that other day on which the declaration of independence was signed by John Hancock. [Applause.]

THE NOMINATION UNANIMOUS.

The chair put the question on the pending motion and announced that Winfield S. Hancock was the unanimous choice of this convention for democratic President of the United States. The band played "Dixie," to great cheering, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the great organ joined with fine effect. Then came "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," to the tune "America," rendered in the same manner. A transparency of the Philadelphia Randall Association was brought in, with Randall's portrait on one side and on the other the legend, "For President of the United States, Winfield Scott Hancock."

Eloquent addresses followed by Senator Voorhees and Mr. Breckinridge, which were received with thunders of applause.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY REUNITED.

At this point the Tammany men, led by John Kelly, Augustus Schell, Amasa J. Parker, Geo. C. Green and Samuel North, a committee appointed by the anti-Tilden delegation, entered the hall amid great cheering, and were greeted with music by the organ. The confusion and excitement continued several minutes before it could be quelled. Kelly proceeded to the platform, and was greeted with a lively Irish air by the band, and there were great calls for him. The chair said it gave him great pleasure to announce to the convention that its action to-day had united the great democracy of New York, also that the contestants from that State had come here to give in their allegiance. He introduced Kelly, who was received with great applause.

JOHN KELLY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kelly said it was true Hancock's nomination had united the democracy of New York. Though they had been fighting bitterly for five years, let past differences be now banished forever. [Cheers.] Never again would he refer to what had transpired in the past, either here or in the State of New York. He disowned ever having been actuated by personal feeling, though in the anxiety of political contests they sometime said things of each other for which, in more sober moments they were ready to ask forgiveness of each other. New York could not be carried except by unity in the democratic party, and now that this had been secured, he felt it safe to promise that New York would give her electoral vote to the ticket made here. Hancock was not only a great soldier but a statesman as well, a gentleman against whom nothing can be said. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he said to the New York delegates sitting in the convention, let us return to our homes, organize our party, and let him who shall first refer to the troublesome and discordant past be denounced as a traitor. [Great Applause.] For himself he promised to do all in his humble power for the success of the democratic ticket. Turning to the New York delegates he said: "Let us once for all take each other by the hand. We have a great duty to perform together. Let us do it with one heart and voice." [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. FELLOWS.

Mr. Fellows, of New York, came forward, in response to calls, but was so hoarse as to be very indistinct. He commended to-day's action as superb. They had healed all the distractions existing heretofore in the democratic party, and they were now united to fight one common foe. [Applause.] But they had done still more in strangling the discord and strife which had for years dominated the whole country. They had restored us all to a common country.

At the conclusion he and Kelly shook hands formally amid great applause, the band and organ playing "Auld Lang Syne."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY—NOMINATION OF ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

Mr. Pullitzer, of Missouri, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President. Agreed to. A call of the roll of states was then ordered.

Mr. Fettis, of Alabama, put in nomination Wm. H. English, of Indiana.

Some one moved that it be made unanimous. Cries of "No," "No," "Proceed with the ballot." California, Colorado and Connecticut seconded the nomination of English; also Delaware, Florida, Illinois and Georgia. Indiana being called. Mr. Voorheos took the platform and said Indiana had not been an applicant for second place on this ticket, but was deeply touched by this mark of confidence in one of her most distinguished citizens, a man who has never been defeated for any position when his name was before the people, nor would he now. He would cast her vote for English.

Iowa being called, Mr. Irish, of that State, on behalf of its delegation, rose to make a nomination, the acceptance of which, he thought he could show, was almost an absolute necessity. Finally he presented the name of Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, which was greeted with cheers, hisses and cries of "No" from the galleries.

A telegram was received from Allen G. Thurman, saying: "Hancock will make a splendid nomination, and can be elected." Also one from Gov. Hendricks, indorsing Hancock.

Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Oregon seconded English; Pennsylvania did not vote; Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin also seconded English.

Pennsylvania, when called, said that, profoundly grateful for the great honor done her by the nomination of one of her sons for the head of the ticket, she had no nomination to present for Vice President. In announcing Wisconsin, seconding English, Mr. Bilas, of that State, addressed the convention in an eloquent and stirring manner. He saw in the re-union of all citizens of the democratic party the bow of promise stretching from Maine to the Gulf, all over the land. [Applause.] He predicted for the ticket a great and triumphant success, and moved to make the nomination of Mr. English unanimous and by acclamation.

Ohio withdrew their candidate and seconded the nomination of English, and then the motion to nominate the latter by acclamation as the only candidate before the convention was put and unanimously carried. [Cheers.]

The following is the platform reported by the committee on resolutions, and unanimously adopted by the convention. It goes to the mark like a bullet from a Remington rifle.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Watterson, from the committee on resolutions, reported the platform, as follows:

The democrats of the United States in convention assembled declare:

First.—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the democratic party as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last national convention of the party.

Second.—Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third.—Home rule; honest money—the strict maintenance of the public faith—consisting of gold and silver and paper, convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, state and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth.—The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

Fifth.—The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth.—The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Seventh.—The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for a time in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth.—We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by bribing villains upon the people.

Ninth.—The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the republican party is received by the democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth.—Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh.—Amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth.—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth.—The democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the communist.

Fourteenth.—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditures $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

THE NOMINEES.

General Winfield S. Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pa., February 14, 1824, and graduated at West Point in 1844. He has served with distinction in the Indian wars, in the Mexican war, and in the late civil war, and always known as the bravest of the brave. He now commands the Department of the Atlantic, headquarters at New York.

Hon. William H. English was born in Scott county, Ind., August 27, 1822; is a lawyer by profession; was a distinguished member of congress from 1853 to 1861; retired from politics in 1861, went into the banking business in 1863, and retired from business in 1877. He is one of the ablest and richest men of the West. He has never been beaten when a candidate.

How the Nominations are Received.

THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—Senator Bayard heartily endorses the ticket and has sent a congratulatory dispatch to Gen. Hancock.

FREDERICK, Md., June 24.—The nomination of Hancock and English received here with great satisfaction.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 24.—A salute of 100 guns was fired to-night in honor of the nomination of Hancock and English.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The *Record* says, of all the candidates there was not a safer man than Hancock. The *Times* says, General Hancock gives the democracy a better record than it has given itself, and he is vastly stronger in the state and nation. His candidacy strips the contest of the last vestige of sectionalism, and leaves the republicans with no attribute outside of the inherent merits of their candidate and present record that can appeal to patriotism.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The *Staats Zeitung* strongly approves the nomination of Hancock and English, and considers the result reached by the convention a sign of improvement in the political condition of the country. The *Sun* says the nomination of General Hancock presents the same great issue which would have been presented by the nomination of Tilden. The *Journal of Commerce* highly eulogizes the ticket. It says Gen. Hancock is a polished and cultured gentleman, a brave and successful soldier, an upright and honest man, fit to sit in the chair of Washington and represent the American people to the monarchs and statesmen of the world.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—The *Herald* considers the nomination of Hancock as strong a one as could be brought before the people. The *Journal* says, next to Gov. Seymour, Gen. Hancock is the strongest man the Democrats could nominate.

Englishmen formerly supposed that American running horses were very inferior to theirs but during the last two years Parole, Wallenstein and other fast ones that were sent from this country to England, have won hundreds of thousand of dollars, for such Americans as the Messrs. Lorillard, James Gordon Bennett, &c. The Englishmen have investigated the reasons for the great success of American horses, and find that they are kept in such fine condition by the constant use of M. B. Roberts' Horse Powders.

SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTSON

Respectfully invite the attention of Farmers to their stock of

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Threshers: The World-Renowned Buffalo Pitts Thresher, The Chicago Pitts, and Empire Threshers.

ENGINES: THE ECLIPSE STEAM ENGINE.

REAPERS & MOWERS: The Champion Reaping and Mowing Machine.

Wheat Rakes: THE TAYLOR, REINDEER, VICTOR AND STAR RAKES.

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OILS: Different grades of Machine Oils.

PLOWS: The celebrated South Bend Chilled Plows, Peacock New Ground Plow, and other leading patterns of Plows.

Cultivators: The Iron Frame Cultivator, best in use.

Drags, Harrows, Carts and Farm Wagons.

BURNELL'S PAT. BARB WIRE,

The best kind in the market.

Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Bar Iron; Cucumber Pumps, Lined and Unlined;

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, &c.

Hydraulic Cement Pipe for Wells, Pumps and Underdraining.

Full line of Repairs in stock for the Machines we sell.

Call and examine our large stock of goods before buying elsewhere.

SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTSON.

May 4th, 1880.

DODSON & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Specialties in Stationery.

We invite everybody to call and examine our stock.

LET THE ROOSTERS CROW FOR HANCOCK.

When the returning delegates from Pennsylvania reached Philadelphia, they were met by over 4,000 Hancock boys of the Quaker city, with banners and fireworks. While exchanging congratulations a big game cock flapped his wings and gave a loud crow in the depot. There was a general shout, "that's one for Hancock." Let the roosters crow; the day of the country's redemption draws near!

The Hancock Boom.

Since his nomination General Hancock has received over 1,000 congratulatory telegraphic dispatches, from statesmen, politicians, army officers, soldiers, Democrats and Republicans. That old Republican war horse, John W. Forney, has sent General Hancock the following dispatch, which shows that Forney has taken the prevailing Hancock fever:

"I congratulate you for your nomination for President, and predict your election and complete restoration of peace to all sections. Your life-long friend, JOHN W. FORNEY."

In another dispatch to Mr. Daniel Dougherty, Mr. Forney says: "The nomination of Hancock will deliver this great commonwealth from the terrible curse that has poisoned its fair fame, destroyed the hope of its young men and enriched its insolent politicians. It will be welcome to hundreds of thousands of republicans who regard Grant's sacrifice at Chicago as the unspeakable ingratitude of the age, and it will consolidate North and South in the holy bonds of fraternal peace and prosperity."

A week ago Pennsylvania was considered a certain state for the Republicans. The moment Hancock was nominated, the Republicans classed her among the doubtful states. Since then John W. Forney has come out for Hancock, and now Pennsylvania is pronounced certain for Hancock. The West and East are also ablaze for Hancock. Only three states now are considered certain for Garfield—Iowa, Vermont and Rhode Island.

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